

## LISTING OF THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims as follows:

### **Claims 52-55 (Canceled)**

### **Claim 56 (Twice Amended)**

[The process of claim 54] A process of continuously delivering a working fluid to the exit of a combustion chamber, the working fluid having enhanced power generating capacity when compared with working fluid produced in a combustion chamber operating only with a fuel and air feed, comprising:

a) creating a combustible mixture by continuously combining fuel under pressure and compressed air in the combustion chamber, the air being provided in at least a stoichiometric quantity,

b) igniting the combustible mixture to create a continuously burning flame which produces a hot gas stream including combustion products, and

c) injecting a vaporizable, liquid thermal diluent into the hot gas stream to reduce the temperature of the hot gas stream,

the injected liquid thermal diluent rapidly becoming a vapor upon entering the combustion chamber,

the combination of the hot gas stream and vapor constituting the working fluid,

the quantity and the temperature of the thermal diluent being selected to produce a desired temperature in the working fluid at the exit of the combustion chamber,

the temperature and dwell time of the hot gas stream being controlled to cause substantially full combustion of the fuel while the temperature of the working fluid is controlled to minimize formation of nitrogen oxides and maximize formation of carbon dioxide,

wherein the thermal diluent is water and the temperature of the working fluid exiting the combustion chamber is controlled to a selected temperature between about 750° F and about 2500° F by the injection of the water, the temperature of the water just prior to injection is controlled between about 595° F and about 700° F [at a temperature not more than about 50° F. below that of the working fluid exiting the combustion chamber].

## Claims 57-60 (Canceled)

### Claim 61 (Twice Amended)

[The process of claim 52] A process of continuously delivering a working fluid to the exit of a combustion chamber, the working fluid having enhanced power generating capacity when compared with working fluid produced in a combustion chamber operating only with a fuel and air feed, comprising:

a) creating a combustible mixture by continuously combining fuel under pressure and compressed air in the combustion chamber, the air being provided in at least a stoichiometric quantity,

b) igniting the combustible mixture to create a continuously burning flame which produces a hot gas stream including combustion products, and

c) injecting a vaporizable, liquid thermal diluent into the hot gas stream to reduce the temperature of the hot gas stream,

the injected liquid thermal diluent rapidly becoming a vapor upon entering the combustion chamber,

the combination of the hot gas stream and vapor constituting the working fluid,

the quantity and the temperature of the thermal diluent being selected to produce a desired temperature in the working fluid at the exit of the combustion chamber,

the temperature and dwell time of the hot gas stream being controlled to cause substantially full combustion of the fuel while the temperature of the working fluid is controlled to minimize formation of nitrogen oxides and maximize formation of carbon dioxide,

wherein the [inert liquid] thermal diluent is non-potable water and the process further includes the steps of:

[collection of] collecting inorganic materials dissolved in the non-potable water in the combustion chamber, and

[the conversion of] converting the inorganic materials to a solid form.

## Claims 86-284 (Canceled)